दूध के लिए गायों और भैंसों को लगाए जाने वाले इन्जेक्शनों का दुष्प्रभाव

1633. **श्रीमती मालती शर्मा:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में गायों और भैंसों से अधिक मात्रा में दूध प्राप्त करने के लिए उन्हें इन्जेक्शन लगाये जाते हैं और ऐसे दूध के प्रयोग से अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियां पैदा हो रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सलीम इकबाल शेरवानी): (क) दूध कम कर देने वाली गाय तथा भैंसों को कभी-कभी आक्सीटोसिन दिया जाता है। तथापि, ऐसी कोई प्रकाशित वैज्ञानिक रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध नहीं है जिनसे पता चलता हो कि अत्यधिक आक्सीटोसिन युक्त दूध के क्या कुप्रभाव होते हैं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Efficient Primary Health Care

1634. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make a provision of efficient primary health care for every group of 5000 persons;

(b) whether Government propose to make this provision effective by the and of 1996-97;

(c) if not, the target set therefor; and

(d) the details of the assistance proposed to be extended to differant States in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) to (c) The Government has been reviewing the rural health service from time to time with a view to improve quality of services and to make it more efficient. As per approved norms, One Sub-Centres is set up for every 5000 population is plains and 3000 populations is hilly and tribal areas and gaps in the efficient working are proposed to be filled in the 9th Plan period.

(d) A provision of Rs. 190.00 crores have been made for the year 1996-97 as assistance for Sub-Centres.

LTTE-Smuggler Nexus on Ramcshwaram Coastline 1635. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to certain reports which appeared in some columns of Press on 27th June, 1996, indicating that LTTE-smuggler nexus is operating their activities with much freedom than ever before on the Rameshwaram coastline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that official responsible for checking such smuggling activities are not working sincerely;

(d) whether Government propose to take some serious steps in the interest of security of country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: (a) Government is aware of the news items published in Indian Express, Madras edition dated 27th June, 1996 under the caption "TN coast clear for smugglers" and 28th June, 1996 under caption "Smugglers boat ensure safe passage for LITE militants"

(b) Available reports indicate attempts to smuggle petrol, diesel and a few plastic, goods to Sri Lanka from Rameshwaram coast.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Anti smuggling agencies are acting in concert with local state authorities to thwart any attempt to smuggle goods in the Indo-Sri Lanka sector. Coastal patrolling and intelligence collection have been intensified.

Restructuring of Regional Rural Banks in Maharashtra

1636. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the regional rural banks in Maharashtra which have been restructured;

(b) whether the restructuring has affected the policy frame work and their working; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Four Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) viz. Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank, Thane Gramin Bank, Buldhana Gramin Bank and Yavatmal Gramin Bank in Maharashtra have been taken up for comprehensive restructuring. They have been provided equity support to the extent of Rs. 5.79 crores by Government of India as a part of this exercise. The changes in policy frame work in the context of restructuring, having a bearing on the working of RRBs include the following:

(i) With a view to widening the range of and scope of their services, the RRBs have been allowed, with effect from 1.1.1994, to finance non-target groups to the extent of 60% of their fresh lending. More discretionary powers have been given to them for purchasctiis-counting of chequestiemand drafts. Further, for widening their range of services, RRBs have been, inter-alia, allowed to issue tomers, install lockers, issue drafts and effect mail transfers.

(ii) Seventy RRBs with disbursements of less than Rs. 2 crores during 1992-93 have been relieved from the service area obligations and have been allowed to extend loans throughout the area within their jurisdiction.

(iii) RRBs have, subject to certain conditions, been allowed to relocate their loss making branches to relatively better locations viz. commercial centres like market areas, village mandis, block and district headquarters etc. and to redeploy concerned staff suitably.

(iv) All RRBs have been advised to prepare bank specific development action plans to enable them to adopt a systematic approach for their turnaround.

(v) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has provided the RRBs access to profitable avenues for investment of their non-SLR surplus funds in listed and other schemes of Unit Trust of India (UTI), fixed deposits in profit making financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI), in bonds of nationalised banks and profit earning public sector institutions and in non-convertible debentures of reputed blue chip companies. Besides, the RRBs have been permitted by the RBI to deploy a part of their surplus non-SLR funds in the credit portfolio of their sponsor banks through non-risk sharing participation certificates to be issued by the latter.